ملخص مادة

اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى : الثالثة ثـــانوي علوم تجريبية

منتديـات سلسبيـــل العلـم

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the rules for when to use "A, An or The":

A = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with consonants

Eg : 1- She has a dog. 2- I work in a factory.

An = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with vowels (a,e,i,o,u)

Eg : 1- Can I have an apple? 2- She is an English teacher.

The = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".

I ate in a Chinese restaurant. The restaurant was very good.

DO NOT USE AN ARTICLE :

1- with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".
2- when you are speaking about things in general
3- when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport(eg : university., taxi , home)

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1« Providing that / as long as (Express : condition) »

1- Providing that = as long as = but only if = if

- Providing that= provided that
- As long as = so long as.

The rule : providing that/as long as + présent simple = future simple .

Eg : providing that you work hard , you will succeed.

2« I wish , it's high / about time : »

1- **Expressing wishes :**

The rule :

- I wish + past ⟶ a regret about a présent situation (by imagining it's opposite)

Eg : i wish i had a car (but i have not).

- I wish + past perfect ⟶ a regret about a past situation

Eg : i wish i had listened to your advice.

- I wish + would ⟶ a desire for change in the near future .

Eg : i wish you would stop talking

- I wish + could ⟶ to express wishes about ourselves

Eg : i wish i could be older .

2- **It's high / about time :**

The rule :

- It' high/ about time + present simple ⟶ (it is the right times to do something)

Eg : it's high time our country takes measures to stop corruption

- It' high/ about time + past simple ⟶ (this action should be done before now)

Eg : it's higth time the bad leaders went to jail.

3« had better/ had better not(Express : advice) »

Had better = should = ought to

The rule : had better / had better not + the verbe into infinitive without « to »

Eg : you 'd better visit the doctor.

4« 'so..that' 'such..that ' »

The rule :

1- So + adj +that

Eg : businessmen ara **so honest that** thier consumers fell confident with them .

2- Such + noun phrase+ that

Eg :devloped countries have organized **such economic structures that** they never stop making progress.

5« 'the active/passive voice : ' »

The rule :

The active : s + v + o (the subject is the most important)

The passive : o + to be (in the tense of verbe) + verb in to p.p + by + agent(s)

Eg : the teacher expain the lesson

The lesson is explained by the teacher.

Table of tense showing active and passive forms :

tense	active	passive
Present simple	Cleans	Is Cleaned
Present continous	Is/are cleaning	Is/are being cleaned
Simple past	Cleaned	Was/ were Cleaned
Past continous	Was/were cleaning	Was being cleaned
Present perfect	Has/have cleaned	Has/have been cleaned
Past perfect	Had cleaned	Had been cleaned
Futur	Will clean	Will be clean
Present conditional	Would clean	Would be clean

6« 'Affixes : ' »

1-prefix : is a syllable added in the begining of word to derive its opposit like : im , il , in , ir , dis ,un

Eg : legal≠ illegal , agree ≠ disagree

2-Suffix : is a syllable added at the end of a word to derive another word like : y , ty , ness , ance , tion

Eg : legal ⟶ legality , happy ⟶ happiness , important ⟶ importance

7« degrees of certainty »

Degrees of certainty	expressions
Categorical certainty 100%	Will certainty / it is impossible
Probability 70%	It is probable that
Possibility 50%	It is possible/ can / may
Remote possibility 30 %	Could/might

8« the ' ing 'form »

We can use the' ing' form as :

1-At a part of verbe :

Present continous : am/ is / are + verb + ing

Past continous : was/were + verb + ing

2-an adj : Eg : organic food is less damaging

3-a noun : Eg : the smoking

9« the use of the present simple : »

We use the present simple :

1-to express facts that are true all the times (expositry text)

2-habitual action : eg : he always gets up at 7 :00

3-permanent truth : he works in a factory

4-declaration : i like honest actions

5- instruction : go ahead

6-future references : the match begins at 8 Monday

10« the conditionl 'if' : »

Type :

0- if + present ⟶ present (sure)
1- if +present ⟶ futur (if you work , you'll succeed)
2- if + past simple ⟶ would (imaginary)
3- if+ past perfect ⟶ would have + p.p

11« the quantifiers : »

- many , much , a lot of = an axcessive amount
- few , littel = an insufficient amount

we use :

*many, few , a lot of (countable nouns).

*much, littel , a lot of (uncountable nouns) .

12« cause / result: »

*express cause = reason : because (of) , sience ,owing to ,due to

* express result= effect : as a result , so , consquently.

13« used to / used for (Express: purpose) »

The rule :

1- Used to + verb into infinitive

Eg : internat is used to give information

2- Used for + verb into infinitive + ing

Eg : internat is used for giving information

3- The interrogative form : used only used for

Eg : what are internat used for ? .(don't say used to)

14« 'Dimension ; size ; distance : ' »

1-dimension :
- Long : How long is + s… ?
- Wide : How wide is + s… ?
- Height : How heigh is + s…. ?

2-size : How weigh is + s.. ?

3-distance :
- How far .. ?
- How long .. ?

The adj : How far is home from school ?

*-adjective is after the measumrement

Eg : it is **30 mn** far from school

*- adjective is before the preposition

Eg : it is far **from** school

15« 'the stative verbs / the dynamic verbs : ' »

the stative verbs	the dynamic verbs
-dscribe states -unlimited period -conjugue only the simple form	-dscribe actions -limited period -both simple and progressive form (continous)

*the groups of stative verb (refering)



feeling	thinking	pereption	wants	having
Like ,love Hate..	Think ,know..	See , hear ,smell	Prefer, want	Seem , own , bloy